

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

OF THE

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY;

CONTAINING ALSO THE

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

DELIVERED TO THE GRADUATING CLASS OF 1866,

BY

WILLIAM PROCTER, JR.,

PROFESSOR OF PHARMACY IN THE COLLEGE.

PHILADELPHIA:

1866.

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GRADUATING CLASS

OF THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

ALLEN, WILLIAM E.,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	<i>Gelsemium Sempervirens.</i>
BARNITZ, FRANK M.,	York, “	{ <i>How the Drug Business is, and should be conducted.</i>
BLAIR, HENRY C.,	Philadelphia, “	<i>Cypripedium Pubescens.</i>
BRADDOCK, ISAAC A.,	Haddonfield, N. J.,	<i>The Dawn of Chemical Science.</i>
CAMPBELL, HUGH,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	<i>The Druggist's Position.</i>
DOBBINS, ALBERT N.,	Mount Holly, N. J.,	<i>Cornus Florida.</i>
KNEESHAW, WILLIAM W.,	Trenton, “	<i>Petroleum.</i>
LAIRD, WILLIAM R.,	Reading Pa.,	<i>Pyrethrum Parthenium.</i>
LEVERING, P. WHARTON,	Roxborough, “	<i>Phloridzin.</i>
LIPPINCOTT, ROBERT C.,	Philadelphia, “	<i>Rheum Rhaponticum.</i>
MCPIKE, WILLIAM C.,	Alton, Illinois,	<i>The Epidermis of Carya Alba.</i>
MILLEMAN, PHILIP,	Chicago, “	<i>Cunila Mariana.</i>
MILIAC, JOHN A.,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	<i>Veratrum Viride.</i>
NEWBOLD, THOMAS M.,	“ “	<i>Sanguinaria Canadensis.</i>
NEWTON, JOHN S.,	“ “	{ <i>Glycerin, Ferri Pyro-Phosphas and Tolu.</i>
PAINTER, EMLEN, .	Delaware Co., “	<i>Liriodendron Tulipifera.</i>
PILE, GUSTAVUS,	Philadelphia, “	<i>Unguentum Hydrargyri.</i>
RAU, ROBERT,	Bethlehem, “	<i>Senna.</i>
REMINGTON, JOSEPH P.,	Philadelphia, “	{ <i>Our “ Alma Mater,” its Rise and Progress.</i>
RILEY, CHARLES W.,	“ “	<i>Berberina.</i>
ROBINSON, JOSHUA K.,	Newark, Del.,	<i>Hamamelis Virginica.</i>
ROSS, H. H.,	Chester, “	<i>Water.</i>
SAYRE, L. E.,	Bridgeton, N. J.,	<i>Cornus Florida.</i>
SEGNER, WILLIAM,	Palmyra, Pa.,	<i>The Progress of Chemistry.</i>
SHOEMAKER, ALLEN,	Philadelphia, “	<i>Sanguinaria Canadensis.</i>
SHOEMAKER, BENJAMIN, JR.,	“ “	<i>Urtica Dioica.</i>
SHOEMAKER, CHARLES,	“ “	<i>Physostigma Venenosum.</i>
SIMSON, WILLIAM H.,	Halifax, N. S.,	<i>Epigea Repens.</i>
SOUDER, JOSEPH A.,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	<i>Iodoform.</i>
STREHL, LOUIS,	Chicago, Ill.,	<i>Iodide of Lime.</i>
WALKER, THOMAS A.,	Princeton, N. J.,	<i>Cimicifuga.</i>

Extract from the Minutes of the Annual Meeting, held March 17th, 1866.

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*" On motion, the Secretary was requested to solicit from Prof. Wm. Procter, Jr., a copy of the Valedictory Address, to be delivered to the Graduates at the Commencement this evening, for publication in connection with the Annual Report."*

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## VALEDICTORY.

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GENTLEMEN :

By the ceremony just concluded, you are recognized as Graduates in Pharmacy, as full members of the profession in which you have been serving as novitiates, ambitious to attain the distinction you have this evening received at the hands of our worthy President.

It is with pleasure that I present myself before you, on behalf of our Board of Trustees, to express to you their congratulations and kind wishes, and to proffer you, at parting, a few words of counsel, bearing on your future career.

Thus far, under the fostering care of preceptors, you have striven with the difficulties of your calling, and when emergencies have arisen *they* have relieved you from the necessity of deciding. But in the future, whether as assistants or as principals, you will have to rely upon *yourselves*, and from your own available knowledge and resources wrestle with these often unpleasant responsibilities. Whatever of reputation you have thus far acquired has merged into that of your employers, and whether your professional conduct has been marked by superior ability, or has been discreditable from inattention to the proper regulations of the shop, your merits and deficiencies equally centre in them, to their advantage or injury.

It will, therefore, be wise and prudent earnestly to consider the journey before you from the present stand-point, bringing to your aid the best lights that reason and experience can lend. Seek to get a clear and unbiased view of the profession you have chosen, its responsible duties, its varied objects and its standing

in relation to other professions, and other kinds of business in the scheme of society. Rest not until you have satisfied yourselves on this point, and then, having honestly accepted its requirements, determine to pursue it steadily and enthusiastically, until you have made reputations as independent and reliable Pharmacutists.

Gentlemen, you should always remember that Pharmacy, though called the hand-maiden, is the younger sister of Medicine, at one time so slightly developed as to be unknown as a separate existence; but now, grown into womanhood and fairly proportioned, she presents a symmetry of outline, a firmness of character, and a usefulness of objects, that command the love, admiration and respect of her true votaries. The Pharmaceutist has also been called the "armor-bearer of the Physician," and, in its true sense, this is essentially correct, for he is the custodian of the agents through which the Physician is mainly to achieve success.

Our art is traceable to the highest antiquity. The earliest records of history speak of its existence coeval with municipal association. While the primeval fathers of every people were hewing out their experiences of life, the rudiments of Medicine and Pharmacy were developed by the instinct of self-preservation. The accumulated gatherings of many generations have swollen the *Materia Medica* to vast proportions, and the tribute of every country reached by commerce is brought to the Pharmaceutist, for the benefit of the healing art. Among them are substances of the most varied qualities and character; some endowed with fearful energy, capable of working fatal or favorable results as they are properly directed; many are apparently useless, until skilfully concocted; a few act as specifics in special diseases; the curative tendencies of others seem almost universal; while a long list have been brought to notice by the whims of fancy and fashion, which too often rule in Medicine as in Society. Added to these are the numerous and valuable products of modern chemical origin. The custody, preservation and preparation of these various agents demand intelligence and skill, and *they* in whom the trust is reposed, should have received a careful educational training, and be animated by higher motives than those which usually rule in trade and commerce.



Gentlemen, do you appreciate this view of our avocation? Do you deeply feel its importance to Medicine? Do you realize how entirely the success of medical practice depends on the full and complete rendering of our duties as apothecaries, and the grave responsibilities you assume in dispensing medicines for the sick or suffering? Be cool and collected in your judgement, never acting from impulse alone; if it be possible, never *guess* the way out of a difficulty, and when your path is open proceed with celerity. Time is sometimes the chief element of success in treatment; therefore, be prompt in giving your services. I once heard a most excellent chemist and kind-hearted man relate, that in preparing the oxide of iron as an antidote for a case of arsenical poisoning, it required so much time to wash the salts from it, that when finished the patient was beyond its reach! While he wasted precious moments in needless chemical nicety, the poison was preying on its victim!

You cannot be too careful in the identity of substances used as medicines. There are occasions when nothing but the most positive attention to details will guard the Pharmaceutist from errors on the part of others. A Physician was called to a patient laboring under the effects of an irregular action of the heart, and the circulation greatly deranged. A prescription for a preparation of Digitalis was written, and sent to the Apothecary. In the full faith that in a few hours this sedative will have afforded relief, the Physician retires. After an interval he returns to find that the medicine had totally failed! An increased dose is given, but with no favorable result! He is baffled, but not dismayed; another sedative is tried, and what Digitalis would not effect Veratrum accomplished. The firm faith which this practitioner placed in Digitalis was shaken; he had tried it time and again, but he now doubted its power; he suspected not the possibility of deception, for he had seen the preparation, and knew well the ability of the Apothecary. Neither the Physician nor his "armor-bearer" could find the flaw in his "weapon;" yet, an expert, by close scrutiny, might have discovered, had he seen the drug in its crude state, that the leaves were those of the first year's growth, in which the potent principle of the plant is only partially elaborated! It may be asked, how could this substitu-

tion have been prevented? It is replied, that while absolute freedom from deception cannot be attained, there are marks, well known to the medical botanist, for distinguishing the leaf of the first year from that of the second, and in cases of the importance of that under notice, resort should be had only to responsible sources of supply.

On the other hand, to show how easily ignorance may lead to fatal and inexcusable error: A chemical salt, of a harmless nature was prescribed for a lady by her medical adviser. The Apothecary who dispensed it belonged to that class who pick up the business without regular training or study, and who often depend on the correctness of labels for the identity of substances. The prescription was dispensed, and, in due course, administered. True to its deadly nature, effects followed that spread consternation in her quiet family; all the resources of medical science proved inadequate to save the gentle and beloved victim of ignorance! The Druggist was a tender spirited man, and nearly lost his life from the terrible remorse that long burthened his existence.

Between these extremes others of all grades could be adduced; some arising from ignorance or carelessness, but oftentimes from combinations of circumstances, against which ordinary precautions are of no avail, requiring ceaseless vigilance on the part of the dispenser.

But, gentlemen, our fathers in Pharmacy long ago deemed the business of dispensing medicines too serious a matter for unqualified hands. As early as 1821 the Institution, under whose auspices we are acting this evening, was established "for the purpose of cultivating, improving, and making known a knowledge of Pharmacy, and its collateral branches of science, and giving instruction in the same by public lectures." Since that time, under various professors, annual courses of instruction have been given to more than 2700 students; and since 1826, now forty years, an annual examination has been held, and about 550 candidates for the diploma of the College, have graduated and received their commissions. In the three last decennial revisions of the National Pharmacopœia she has taken an active and useful part, and has ever upheld that code as the proper rule of

practice. For more than thirty-eight years she has published a scientific journal, illustrating pharmacy, chemistry, and materia medica; and in various other ways her influence has been extended in favor of the improvement of our art, and the elevation of the character, and practice of apothecaries and druggists.

Gentlemen, such is an outline of some of the features of your Alma Mater. The diploma she this night confers on you is an evidence of successful study. Do not let it satisfy your ambition. Do not imagine it to possess a specific virtue that henceforth will supersede the necessity of mental labor. Remember that science and art are progressive, and to stand still is to be left behind. Active-spirited pharmacutists in all civilized countries are ever producing new developments, and our periodical literature teems with their observations and discoveries. Let me encourage you to join in this work, to aim at something higher than pleasure, more lasting than wealth, and nobler than self-gratification. In laboring to improve yourselves, you will benefit others, and perchance extend the landmarks of science. In any case your intellect will receive culture, and your business be more satisfactorily conducted.

Pharmaceutical education, animated by correct moral principles, is the only lasting basis for the reform yet so sadly needed in the practice of Pharmacy. The great tendency of the present age is to acquire wealth quickly, without labor, or with labor but for a brief period. Any course that opposes this is distasteful. Under the influence of this, even in Pharmacy, there is a growing disposition to avoid making costly and troublesome preparations, by referring them to the chemist or manufacturing pharmacist; many stores are annually becoming more and more mere dispensaries. The laboratory is fast disappearing, as an indispensable appendage to the dispensary, while the mercantile department is proportionably developing and extending. In a word, the apothecary is becoming a merchant, and the value of a clerk is rated by some less by his scientific knowledge and skill, than by his ability as a salesman!

In Germany the pharmacist is responsible for the quality of the preparations he dispenses. He is bound either to make them, or by testing them, to be assured of their good quality.

Let us hope that this rule may some day obtain here, and sift out the pretenders who, to so large an extent, enjoy the confidence and patronage of the public. Let us remember that each one of us has a mission in this world, and having adopted Pharmacy, let us do our best with it, infusing the *true* and *right* into its rules and processes, and leave it better than we found it to those who succeed us.

During the dark period through which our country has just passed, when figuratively every nerve and sinew of the loyal people were strained to sustain the Government, every class of society was called upon to contribute personal service. The apothecary was not passed by. In the equipment of a thousand regiments, a thousand pharmacutists were needed as hospital stewards, exclusive of those required in the local institutions. So urgent was the demand for this kind of service, that a large number of assistants in regular employment, and many persons with but little education or experience in pharmacy, were drawn into the medical ranks, and took an active and useful part in the greatest work of military medical, and pharmaceutical service the world has ever witnessed. Such was the thorough organization of medical officers and subordinates for an army of a million of men, operating over a surface of country varied by mountain chains and mighty rivers two thousand miles in extent. It is much to be desired, that the medical history of the war for the union should be written in full detail. Never was medical purveying effected on so grand a scale; never were new appliances for the sick and wounded so abundantly provided; never was Pharmacy operated on so wide a basis; and whether we look at the contributions of private enterprise, or into those national pharmaceutical laboratories which arose among us as by magic, the amount of labor performed, and of material provided, to lessen suffering from the direful effects of bloody war, were marvellous to contemplate.

In all this your brethren have had a part; many students and graduates of this school were engaged in it; several of the highest and most responsible positions in the medical purveying department were filled by men, who, a few years since, stood where you now stand, and have done well and truly in the service



of their country. These could "many a tale unfold" of their varied experiences in camp and hospital. Brought constantly in contact with their stricken countrymen, they were often the recipients of confidences, and listened to tales of sorrow whilst engaged in their legitimate duties, and though no record of their unostentatious exertions has been presented, we may well believe that a true history of the hospital stewards of 1862-65, would present many episodes creditable to the heads and honorable to the hearts of Alumni and students of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

Gentlemen, you are aware of the existence of an Association among the Alumni of our College. They have consociated for professional advancement and friendly intercourse; but also have in view the creation of a fund for the endowment of a school of practical pharmacy and chemistry, under the direction of their Alma Mater. Owing to the growing tendency to refer the duties of the laboratory to a distinct class, many of their number had experienced difficulties in obtaining opportunities to practice the more intricate and important processes of chemistry and Pharmacy. Hence, the importance, in their view, of a permanently endowed institution, whereat young pharmacutists, whose preceptors cannot furnish them this necessary instruction, may complete their education. In a school of this character, under the personal instruction of earnest and able professors, they believe even a few months of industrious application, by young men anxious to advance themselves in knowledge, would prove of essential value, whilst to others, whose ambition might prompt them to pursue chemistry as a profession, it would afford an arena suited to call out the highest ability in the direction of philosophical chemistry and analytical investigation.

Gentlemen, it will now be your privilege, as it will doubtless be your pleasure, to join in this laudable effort of your elder brethren, to provide for the future children of our Alma Mater. Remember how long she has striven to provide sustenance for the pharmaceutical lives of her past and present progeny. This movement is but an enlargement of her power to do good, by giving her increased facilities for teaching, and we, her children, should all be willing to assist in rendering this proposed endowment a reality. But time cautions me to close.

My young friends, *this* is probably the *last* time it will be in the line of my duty to address an audience on an occasion like the present, or to minister to a class of students as their teacher of Pharmacy. You have been informed of my resignation of the professorship of Pharmacy, after twenty years of service, during which nearly four-fifths of the graduates of our school have taken their degrees.

As a large portion of my life has thus been intimately connected with our College, I need hardly tell you it required a hard struggle to convince myself of the propriety of this course. The ties that bind a professor to his pupils are made up of various interests ; he watches the progress of many during the years of their novitiate until, having passed the examination, they enter the list of graduates, start out in life, and widen their responsibilities. Year after year this process has gone on, every annual course adding new links to the chain of interest that extends out toward our Alumni. Think not that these links are now to be severed ; they centre not in the individual professors, but in the united, animated body of your Alma Mater ; her life is continuous ; the falling off occasionally, whether by death or resignation, of one who has served her, stops not the current that animates her existence ; she is the perennial, always-blooming, ever-beautiful mother to her children, and wherever these are scattered over our country, in the sunny south, or the snowy north, or far westward among the rising States of the prairies or the Pacific slopes, they should always remember their relationship, and return tributes of grateful interest for the services she has rendered them. My young friends, let us love her sincerely ; let us honor her truly for the disinterestedness of her works of reform. Let me urge you in the spirit that stirs us at parting, to *obey* her precepts as written out in her code of ethics ; to follow her counsels feebly shadowed forth to you in this valedictory charge, and, with this determination for your watchword, enter on your professional journey, trusting in that Providence, who never forsakes the earnest and virtuous in their struggle for the right and true, be the goal in science, morals or religion. Farewell.

## PRESENTATION CEREMONIES.

The occasion of the 45th Annual Commencement was marked by two unusual ceremonies. The first was the presentation, by the Zeta Phi Society of advanced students, of a portrait of Dr. Gerard Troost, the first Professor of Chemistry in the College, to be added to the gallery of portraits which already grace the College Hall. The portrait was presented in the presence of the vast auditory assembled in the Musical Fund Hall, by Mr. R.<sup>c</sup>C. Lippincott, one of the Graduating Class, in a neat speech, in which he portrayed the feelings animating those who then and there dissolved their connection with the College as its students, and on their behalf committed to the custody of the Board of Trustees the portrait which they had caused to be prepared.

Prof. Bridges, on behalf of the Board, tendered thanks for the appropriate gift, and passed in rapid review the leading features in the life of Professor Troost, who was born in Holland in 1776, graduated as physician in Leyden, and was made Master of Pharmacy in the University of Amsterdam in 1801. He was afterwards sent to Paris, and became the pupil of Haüg, the celebrated mineralogist, during which time he made mineralogical excursions to Germany and Switzerland. He started to visit Java as a naturalist, under the auspices of Louis Buonaparte, King of Holland, in an American vessel, but was taken by a French privateer and carried into Dunkirk. His name and mission having become known, he was immediately released, and went to Paris, where he received a passport and permission to sail to the United States. The abdication of Louis Buonaparte, in 1810, put an end to his mission, and he became a resident of Philadelphia, where he soon became active in scientific affairs, and was among the founders of the Academy of Natural Sciences in 1812, and the first President of that well known Institution. In 1821 he became Professor of Mineralogy to Peale's Museum, and of Chemistry in our College. He soon afterwards removed to the West, residing successively at New Harmony and at Nashville. In the latter city he became Professor of Geology, Chemistry, and Natural History in the University, where he continued in a sphere of

usefulness for many years. He was also Geologist to the State of Tennessee till near the end of his career. He died in August, 1850, aged 75 years.

At the close of Professor Procter's valedictory, Mr. John S. Newton, of the class, stepped upon the platform and presented him, on behalf of the students of the session of 1865-6, with a beautiful tea service, accompanied by the following resolutions:

*Whereas*, We, the Students of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy of the Session of 1865-6, having heard of the intended resignation of our honored teacher and friend Professor William Procter, Jr., from the Chair of Theory and Practice of Pharmacy in the College, desire to testify our appreciation of our loss and that of the College in his withdrawal from the sphere of his usefulness; therefore

*Resolved*, That in the resignation of Prof. Procter our College has experienced a loss not easily supplied. He was the first in our country to inaugurate a systematic course of instruction in the Theory and Practice of Pharmacy, and by the assiduous cultivation of the sciences pertaining to it, and his numerous contributions to the fund of accumulated knowledge, has placed himself in a distinguished position among pharmacutists, while he has greatly aided in raising Pharmacy from a mere empirical art to the rank of a liberal profession.

*Resolved*, That we tender to Prof. Procter our warm acknowledgments for his uniform kindness and interest in our welfare, and for the zeal and ability with which he has devoted himself to our instruction; and that in parting with him, we desire for him a successful and happy future, and shall cherish the recollection of our cordial and friendly relations with him as among our most pleasant and profitable memories.

Signed by

|                                            |                    |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| ARTHUR H. LITTLE,                          | CHAS. B. ALLAIRES, |
| P. WHARTON LEVERING,                       | HENRY C. BLAIR,    |
| ROBERT C. LIPPINCOTT,                      | JOHN S. NEWTON,    |
| WILLIAM W. KNEESHAW,                       | GUSTAVUS PILE,     |
| JOS. P. REMINGTON, On behalf of the Class. |                    |

Prof. Procter, in reply, stated that he would not attempt to conceal the real satisfaction which these resolutions, the spontaneous offering of the Class, had given him, and he accepted them with great pleasure; but in reference to the beautiful testimonial he hardly knew what to say: if he might view it as a seal confirming the resolutions which it accompanied, and in the spirit of them, he also accepted it most cheerfully, and desired Mr. Newton to convey to the Class his full appreciation of the gift.



# SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

OF THE

### PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

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In obedience to the instruction of the Executive Board, I have the pleasure to present the second Annual Report of our Association.

The experience of the past year has encouraged us in the belief that the object in establishing our Association has been appreciated by the graduates of our College; and that so many of them having united with us in membership, we think augers well for our permanence and usefulness.

Since our last annual meeting we have received 79 members, and we have good reason to believe that as our Association becomes better known, our list of members will be extended. At the July meeting of the Executive Board, delegates were appointed to represent the Association at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association held in Boston, in September; the delegation, consisting of T. S. Wiegand, C. L. Eberle, Ferris Bringham, R. M. Shoemaker and Albert E. Ebert, were all present and were received by the Association and participated in the proceedings of the meeting.

The meetings of the Executive Board have been pervaded by that unity and earnestness of purpose, which should characterize gentlemen united in promoting the advancement of the profes-

sion and increasing the reputation and usefulness of a time-honored institution.

The scheme inaugurated at the last annual meeting, looking to the establishment of a practical department in the school of Pharmacy, has received our careful attention. The following circular was issued to the graduates and friends of the College :

*Philadelphia, November, 1865.*

The high reputation of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy drawing numerous students to our city who, with many of our own residents, have both the time and means to avail themselves of more thorough instruction in Practical Pharmacy and Chemistry than can be obtained by the mere oral teachings of our Professors, has created a demand for those facilities in laboratory and experimental practice which are attainable now in the European schools.

In view of this want, the Alumni Association of the College have undertaken to obtain the necessary apparatus to commence such a school under the supervision of the Board of Trustees, and to accomplish this have devoted all their surplus funds to this object, together with such subscriptions as may be made by their members and the friends of Pharmaceutical education throughout the country.

It is not designed to supersede the regular instruction in stores, as now required by the College ; this is regarded as indispensable to familiarize the student with the methods of conducting business ; but by means of laboratory practice a higher grade of scientific attainment is reached, the student is prepared for original investigations, and the domain of science is enlarged.

To effect this object it is proposed to raise a fund of at least Ten Thousand Dollars to establish and endow such a practical school.

From what has already transpired, there can be no doubt of the favorable disposition of many leading Druggists, Chemists and Pharmaceutists towards the undertaking. The following gentlemen have consented to act as Trustees of the funds until the endowment shall be deemed sufficient.

Mr. Charles H. Dingee, Graduate of the class of 1826, No. 145 S. Front st.  
 Edward Hopper, Esq.,           “           “           “           1833, No. 829 Arch st.  
 Mr Edmund A. Crenshaw,   “           “           “           1849, cor. 6th & Arch st.

A number have already signified their desire to contribute liberally to this object, and all graduates and friends of the College who are willing to aid in thus increasing its reputation and usefulness, are requested to address the undersigned, stating what they will donate, when and how it shall be collected.

THOMAS S. WIEGAND,  
*President of the Alumni Association.*

The following subscriptions have already been received :

|                                     |           |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Powers & Weightman, . . . . .       | \$1000 00 |
| Charles Ellis, . . . . .            | 250 00    |
| Charles Ellis, Son & Co., . . . . . | 250 00    |
| Robert Shoemaker & Co., . . . . .   | 250 00    |
| Frederick Gutekunst, . . . . .      | 200 00    |
| Dillwyn Parrish, . . . . .          | 100 00    |
| Edward Parrish, . . . . .           | 100 00    |
| Fred. Brown, . . . . .              | 100 00    |
| Wm. Procter, Jr., . . . . .         | 100 00    |
| T. S. Wiegand, . . . . .            | 100 00    |
| Jos. W. Bancroft, . . . . .         | 100 00    |
| Thomas H. Barr, . . . . .           | 50 00     |
| Edward C. Jones, . . . . .          | 50 00     |
| Geo. J. Scattergood, . . . . .      | 50 00     |
| Roland Seeger, . . . . .            | 50 00     |
| James Hopkins, . . . . .            | 50 00     |
| Zeta Phi Society, 1865—6, . . . . . | 25 00     |

And we trust that at the next annual meeting, we shall be enabled to announce the completion of the entire amount.

By way of answering the inquiries of many of the Alumni, in regard to the proposed practical school, the following suggestions are made as embodying the ideas of those who have given attention to the subject, although they are subject to modification by the future action of the Board of Trustees of the College. It is proposed that the laboratory shall contain a suitable number of tables, so that each student may occupy one by himself, each table to have a gas furnace and retort stand, suitable shelving and tests, and other conveniences adapting it to small chemical operations and analysis.

There should also be a furnace and permanent sand bath, with a flue to carry off corrosive and offensive gases, a counter for percolations and other pharmaceutical operations. A weighing closet containing analytical scales, an apparatus room with all necessary apparatus, a library of standard books, cabinet of specimens of *Materia Medica* and of minerals, and everything calculated to increase the facilities for instruction.

It is believed that such a laboratory, when established, would

be sought by a variety of students, some with a view to qualifying themselves for manufacturing and mining; some whose parents without any special business objects are desirous of adding manipulative chemistry to the other branches of their education; some medical students who aim at a practical acquaintance with both chemistry and pharmacy, and, above all, students of our own College resorting to Philadelphia or residents here, who naturally feel the importance of that kind of instruction which can only be obtained by a course of manipulation.

Add to these the occasional instances of manufacturers and professional men who would resort to the laboratory for the investigation of particular subjects connected with their pursuits, and there can be little doubt that it would be filled to its utmost capacity, and would be a source of revenue. We confess to a strong motive of national as well as of professional pride in the effort to establish a department in our college calculated to promote original research and to bring credit to American Pharmacy.

Let those who would secure to our country an honorable place among the nations concerned in the advancement of science, lend us their aid to establish what we need as individuals having the care of educating young men as Pharmaceutists, as a profession largely dependent upon the cultivation and advancement of science, as a community which owes to improvement in chemistry much of the prosperity which has marked its recent career and as a nation which can only grow in power and greatness by the cultivation of the arts and sciences.

WILLIAM C. BAKES,  
*Secretary.*

# PROCEEDINGS

## OF THE

### SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

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The first session of the second annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, was held in the College Hall, on Friday afternoon, March 16th, 1866. In the absence of the President, the 2d Vice President, Ferris Bringham, in the chair. The roll was called by the Secretary, and 20 members answered to their names.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved. The minutes of the Executive Board for the past year were then read.

The annual report was next in order; this was unanimously adopted.

Applications for membership were made by the following gentlemen :

|                     | <i>Class.</i> |                      | <i>Class.</i> |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Elam Rhoads, . .    | 1861          | William E. Allen, .  | 1866          |
| Hugh Campbell, .    | 1866          | John A. Milliac, .   | 1866          |
| Joseph A. Souder, . | 1866          | F. M. Barnitz, .     | 1866          |
| H. C. Blair, . .    | 1866          | H. H. Ross, . .      | 1866          |
| Thos. M. Newbold, . | 1866          | W. W. Kneeshaw, .    | 1866          |
| L. E. Sayre, . .    | 1866          | Charles Shoemaker, . | 1866          |
| Louis Strehl, . .   | 1866          | Wm. R. Laird, .      | 1866          |
| Philip Milleman, .  | 1866          |                      |               |

An election was ordered; Alfred Mellor acting as teller, who reported their unanimous election.

A Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year was appointed, consisting of

|                            |      |                            |      |
|----------------------------|------|----------------------------|------|
| Joseph Stratton, . . . . . | 1851 | J. C. Kirkbride, . . . . . | 1863 |
| Jas. C. Leamy, . . . . .   | 1855 | F. C. Orth, . . . . .      | 1865 |
| Elam Rhoads, . . . . .     | 1861 | Emlen Painter, . . . . .   | 1866 |
| R. M. Shoemaker, . . . . . | 1862 |                            |      |

On motion, a Committee of five were appointed to draw up a series of resolutions, expressive of the regret of the Association at the resignation of Prof. Procter from the Chair of Pharmacy in the College. William C. Bakes, Alfred Mellor, R. M. Shoemaker, David Preston and W. W. Mullen were appointed to constitute that Committee.

The Treasurer's report was read, and a Committee appointed to audit the account.

There being no further business, on motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet on Saturday afternoon, March 17th, at 3½ o'clock.

WILLIAM C. BAKES,  
*Secretary.*

The second session of the second annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, was held in the College Hall on Saturday afternoon, March 17th, 1866. The President in the Chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Committee on Nominations reported the following names for Officers and Executive Board for the ensuing year :

|                                                              |             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| <i>President</i> , Thomas S. Wiegand, . . . . .              | Class 1844. |
| <i>1st Vice-President</i> , Charles L. Eberle, . . . . .     | " 1859.     |
| <i>2d Vice-President</i> , Ferris Bringham, . . . . .        | " 1857.     |
| <i>Recording Secretary</i> , William C. Bakes, . . . . .     | " 1855.     |
| <i>Corresponding Secretary</i> , Adolph W. Miller, . . . . . | " 1862.     |
| <i>Treasurer</i> , Alfred Mellor, . . . . .                  | " 1863.     |

*Executive Board.*

|                                | <i>Class.</i> |                                 | <i>Class.</i> |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Frederick Gutekunst, . . . . . | 1853          | Henry N. Rittenhouse, . . . . . | 1855          |
| Henry Bower, . . . . .         | 1854          | Edward C. Jones, . . . . .      | 1864          |
| Joseph C. Kirkbride, . . . . . | 1863          | Andrew Blair, . . . . .         | 1865          |

An election was held, Messrs. David Preston and W. W. Mul-



len acting as tellers, who reported the unanimous election of the nominees.

The President, Mr. Thomas S. Wiegand, addressed the Association as follows :

*Gentlemen of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy:—*

As this is the first occasion on which I have been able to preside over your meeting, it is proper that I avail myself of the opportunity of expressing my grateful acknowledgment of the honor you have thus unexpectedly conferred upon me. From the report of the Secretary, you notice that our membership has increased from forty-five to one hundred and twenty-four ; that our efforts in carrying out the great object we have resolved upon have been accompanied with considerable success.

It is, of course, unnecessary to enter into any argument respecting the usefulness of an organization like our own to those who are already members ; but there are others who are entitled to become members, to whom some of the reasons may be addressed with advantage.

The feelings which prompt us to recall our school-boy days and the friendships then formed, some of which continue with us to the present hour, are the same which draw together those who have pursued their business studies, and tend to unite them in similar associations. If the studies common to all should have this effect, how much more reasonable, then, that those who pursue the same studies to fit them to pursue their life-long occupations should combine their influence to foster the interests of their Alma Mater.

Every student of art, of letters, or of the sciences, owes a duty to posterity, a debt which he has incurred, and which he can in nowise cancel, but by returning to the common fund his quota of labors for the benefit of those who may come after him.

The most positive, direct and practical way that the graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy can meet their obligations are by a hearty, liberal and prompt response to the call made in behalf of the new Chair of Practical Instructions in Pharmacy and Chemistry proposed to be established, and thus maintain the position our Alma Mater has so long held, of being the best as well as the first College of Pharmacy in our country.

Communications were read from Mr. Anthony J. Olmsted and Mr. J. L. Lemberger, expressing their regret at not being able to be present at the meeting, and evincing a warm interest in the welfare of the Association.

The reading of essays on scientific subjects was next in order. Mr. Ferris Bringhurst read the following paper:

“CERA FLAVA.”

Yellow Wax compared with white, as a constituent of Cerates, &c.

Having for some time theoretically believed in the superiority of selected yellow wax over white wax, in making cerates, ointments, suppositories, &c., and having practically and thoroughly tested this theory, I am so well convinced of its correctness, as to be strongly tempted to depart from the strict letter of the Pharmacopœia, and use the yellow to the exclusion of the white, in all compositions, officinal and non-official, of which wax is a constituent.

About eight months ago I made some simple cerate, using yellow wax, for exhibition at the last meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, a specimen of which is on the table, and will be found to have kept well, and in fact is as good, if not better, than the specimen of officinal cerate made about six weeks since.

I have used yellow wax for several years in making “Glycerine Cream,” and have never known it to spoil, while in “Cold Cream,” made with white wax, the change of age is readily detected. This difference is no doubt due in part to the preservative influence of the glycerine.

In making suppositories, I have for a long time used the yellow instead of white wax, for giving proper consistence to the cocoa butter, and find a decided advantage.

In the former case, the original chocolate odor is well preserved, while in the latter there is a rank odor, like that of stale, burnt coffee.

About two years ago, while the armies for and against the Republic were contending about Spottsylvania, I was one of a Committee sent from our city to Fredericksburg to care for the sick and wounded. Having a knowledge of medicines, I



was at once assigned as Hospital Steward in the main hospital of the Second Corps, then actively engaged. Large supplies of dressing were required, and I had occasion to open and inspect many cans of simple cerate, some bearing the labels of eminent houses here, others that of the U. S. Army Laboratory; all, no doubt, made according to the officinal formula, and of selected materials; but there was scarcely any of it I considered fit to dress sores and wounds, requiring a bland cerate free from irritating qualities, as the "*Ceratum Adepis*" is intended to be. Let us for a moment compare the virtues of the two.

Selected yellow wax, having been subjected to but one simple manipulation, contains a trace of honey, to its advantage rather than otherwise, a peculiar balsamic principle, which gives it a delightful odor, and tends to preserve not only the wax, but all its compounds also, and a yellow coloring matter which is considered its objectionable feature.

Commercial white wax, having passed through several manipulations, nearly always contains a considerable portion of tallow, paraffine, or other sophistication, is deprived of all its honey, and nearly, if not quite all its balsamic principles, and is so deteriorated by the bleaching process, that a slightly rancid odor is nearly always observable, and in my judgment, it produces a strong tendency to rancidity in all its compounds. It has no particular advantage over the yellow, except in point of color, which is a very doubtful advantage, considering the sacrifice of useful features peculiar to the latter.

What does the suffering patient care for the color of an ointment, if it is adapted to his case and heals his wound? And I would ask what good and sufficient reason is there for throwing aside the peculiar virtues of yellow wax, and making a really inferior cerate, liable to constant deterioration, in order to have it white?

He was followed by Mr. Leamy and Prof. J. M. Maisch, who corroborated the statements of Mr. Bringham with reference to the availability of Yellow Wax in the preparation of ointments, cerates, &c.

MR. MAISCH said that he had no practical experience with the

substitution, in ointments and cerates, of yellow for white wax. Mr. Bringham had referred to the rancidity of all the simple cerate made by private parties, and at the U. S. A. Laboratory, which he saw on the battle field. The speaker said, however, that he had examined many samples of so-called simple cerate used by the army, and had found quite a number furnished by houses considered respectable, which did not contain a trace of wax, which was substituted by Japan wax and paraffine. This fraudulent preparation is easily recognized by its semi-transparent appearance, while true simple cerate is opaque. Japan wax is a fat, usually more or less rancid the way it appears in commerce, and must, therefore, necessarily hasten the decomposition of lard. Paraffine renders lard rancid still more rapidly. These facts account in part for the experience of Mr. Bringham.

Some private houses had furnished to the army true simple cerate, and all made at the U. S. Army Laboratory in this city was prepared strictly according to the Pharmacopœia. In 1863, shortly after the Laboratory went into operation, the speaker had met with some difficulty in obtaining pure lard, the commercial being found to contain a fraudulent admixture of from 12 to 16 per cent. of water. Subsequently, however, pure lard was prepared by the manufacturers for this institution. Although the material was used strictly in the proportion of the National Pharmacopœia, still the manipulation differed somewhat from that followed by Pharmacutists on the small scale. The material was fused by steam, then stirred until it became so thick that, on being run into cold tin cans, it would congeal in a few minutes. Made in this way, it was not quite as white as usually met with in apothecaries' stores; but a thin layer on the surface, containing more wax and being firmer on that account, rather tended to counteract the tendency to become rancid, and he had repeatedly examined some, several months after its preparation, and, though a slight odor of incipient rancidity was observed, this decomposition had not proceeded far enough to unfit it for surgical use. From 800 to 1200 lbs. were frequently run off in one day.

MR. BRINGHURST said that he had no doubt that the simple cerate, like all other preparations made at the U. S. Army Laboratory, were prepared in accordance with the Pharmacopœia; but he had opened a great many packages issued from that institution, and found them all rancid, and, in his opinion, unfit for dressing wounds.

MR. MAISCH. Early in 1863, he had proposed to make simple cerate with yellow instead of white wax, as probably furnishing a preparation not so prone to change as the officinal; but the surgeons, who had to decide on it, would not entertain the proposition, because the preparation would be so different in appearance from that with which the surgeons of the army were familiar, that it would be returned. There was, however, one reason which easily accounts for the rancidity of the simple cerate as met with in the general hospitals and on the battle field. Mr. Henry N. Rittenhouse, who is present at this meeting, and who has acted as Medical Purveyor during a considerable period of this war, has had practical experience in the mode of furnishing medical supplies to the army, and could give better information on this point than the speaker. Towards the close of a quarter, the Laboratory would endeavor to have a stock of all preparations on hand to fill the requisitions of the various medical purveyors, who made theirs three months in advance. The surgeons in charge of general hospitals likewise made their quarterly requisitions three months ahead, and they were usually filled by the purveyors from the supplies received during the previous quarter. It will be seen that six to nine months might have elapsed before the medical supplies reached those points where they were to be used, and that nine to twelve months might pass away before they were all used. This is entirely too long a period to preserve simple cerate, which is rendered still more inclined to change by the heat of our summer.

Mr. Bringhurst also offered some suggestions on the following preparations:

## SOLUTION OF LACTATE OF POTASSA.

A few years ago, a demand sprung up in our city for solution Lactate of Potash, of which we then procured several packages from a manufacturing chemist; but this, from its proneness to decomposition, was evidently made in the crude way by neutralizing the "whey" of sour milk with bicarb. potassa, and from its sp. gr. and saline taste, salt had been added, probably to preserve it. But made thus, it contains the cheesy fermentable matter, and the bottle once opened, its contents would not keep a week, but in less time would become excessively acid and unfit for use.

Desiring a more stable preparation, I took the pure concentrated lactic acid, diluted with distilled water, and neutralized with bicarb. potassa, and filtered. This preparation keeps very well, and is much liked with us for its beneficial effects in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sick-headache, and for bowel disorders among children.

## "PLASMA," OR ARTIFICIAL LARD.

This is an article possessing real merit, and when properly made, affords a bland vehicle for the external exhibition of medicines, preferable in many instances to fatty matters.

The medicating ingredients are more readily absorbed by the skin from plasma, than when enveloped in greese; there is little or no tendency to rancidity, (an objectionable feature in ointments), while its solubility in water recommends it in cases where the *effort* required to remove the fatty ointments would be detrimental or difficult to bear.

With us some physicians use it with great satisfaction, while with others it has fallen into disuse, principally from want of care, with some pharmaceutists, in its preparation.

The requisites for success are, to have the starch in a finely divided state, to triturate well before and during the boiling, to boil thoroughly, and, if necessary, restore its consistence by the addition of glycerine or distilled water.



William C. Bakes exhibited an apparatus for moulding tablets of Camphor Ice, also a "Filter Folder," for making plaited filters rapidly and well.

The Committee appointed to prepare resolutions, expressing the feeling of the Association in reference to the resignation of Prof. Procter, reported the following :

*Whereas.*—The Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy having been informed that their late esteemed instructor, Professor William Procter, has determined to curtail his arduous professional labors by withdrawing from the Chair in the Faculty of the College, which he has occupied for the past twenty years, and desiring to place upon record their sense of his services to themselves when students to the Institution and to the profession at large, therefore,

*Resolved*—That as an original investigator, Editor and Professor in Pharmacy and allied branches of science, Professor Procter has won the commendation and warm thanks, not only of the large number of students coming directly under his instruction, and of all connected with the preparation and dispensing of medicines, but of the public, who cannot fail to be benefitted by every improvement in the means of alleviating and curing disease.

*Resolved*—That while we regret the loss of Professor Procter from the School of Pharmacy, it is a cause of congratulation that he retires from the engrossing cares of his position to gain increased opportunities for congenial and healthful pursuits, and that we desire for him in the future, a long life and continued prosperity and happiness, the fruit of well directed industry and skill.

Signed, on behalf of the Committee,

WILLIAM C. BAKES,  
*Chairman.*

Which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote, and ordered to be published, and a copy of the resolutions engrossed, framed and signed by the Officers of the Association, were ordered to be presented to Professor Procter.

On motion, the officers were constituted a committee to solicit subscriptions in aid of the establishment of a practical department in the College, with power to add to their number as occasion may require.

The Committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's account, reported that they had examined the vouchers and found it correct.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to solicit from Prof.

Procter a copy of the Valedictory Address, to be delivered to the Graduates at the Commencement this evening, for publication in connection with the Annual Report.

The Secretary was instructed to edit and publish the Annual Proceedings.

Prof. Procter offered a few remarks in relation to the establishment of a practical school in connection with the College, which the Association proposes to endow. Prof. Parrish followed, with some suggestions concerning the operations of such a laboratory, and the benefit to be derived from practical instruction.

There being no further business, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM C. BAKES,  
*Secretary.*

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RICHARD M. SHOEMAKER *in account with the Alumni Association of  
Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.*

|           |                                        |          |
|-----------|----------------------------------------|----------|
| 1865.     | DR.                                    |          |
| March 15. | To Balance on hand this date,          | \$12 30  |
| 1866.     |                                        |          |
| March 15. | Cash received for Annual Dues to date, | 94 00    |
| “ 15.     | “ “ Members' Certificates,             | 152 00   |
|           |                                        | <hr/>    |
|           |                                        | \$258 30 |

|           |                                                         |          |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1865.     | CR.                                                     |          |
| Aug.      | By Cash paid J. Haehten for engraving certificate, &c., | \$80 50  |
| “ 5.      | “ Commission for collections,                           | 2 00     |
| “ 5.      | “ paid for filling in Certificates,                     | 16 75    |
| 1866.     |                                                         |          |
| Feb. 14.  | “ “ Seal, Die and Press,                                | 11 00    |
| March 16. | “ “ Printing to date.                                   | 83 50    |
| “ “       | “ “ Rent of Hall,                                       | 13 75    |
| “ “       | “ “ Blank Books,                                        | 21 90    |
| “ “       | “ “ Advertising,                                        | 1 82     |
| “ “       | “ “ Expenditures of Secretary,                          | 8 98     |
| “ “       | “ Balance on hand,                                      | 18 10    |
|           |                                                         | <hr/>    |
|           |                                                         | \$258 30 |

CONSTITUTION  
OF THE  
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION  
OF THE  
PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

---

PREAMBLE.

*“Whereas:—*The advancement of our Profession and the perpetuation of the present associations formed during our collegiate course, are matters of peculiar interest to every graduate of our time-honored institution ; and *Whereas*, it would be a source of great pleasure and profit to perpetuate our interest in the College, by assembling within its walls annually and exchanging with our fellow graduates Pharmaceutical knowledge ;

*Therefore—*We, the Graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, do hereby resolve and constitute ourselves into a permanent organization, to meet annually, as may hereafter be determined, to effectually accomplish the object for which we have assembled.”

ARTICLE I.

*Section 1st.* This Association shall be known as the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

*Section 2d.* Its object shall be to promote the interest of the College, by uniting its Graduates into closer fellowship with each other.

## ARTICLE II.

*Section 1st.* Any Graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy shall be eligible for membership.

*Section 2d.* Each member shall pay into the hands of the Treasurer the sum of one dollar, as his annual contribution; and shall forfeit his right of membership by neglecting to pay said contribution for three successive years.

*Section 3d.* Members who have paid their annual contribution for five successive years shall be exempt from the further payment of said contribution, but will still be entitled to all the rights and privileges of membership.

*Section 4th.* Any member of the Association may propose the name of a candidate for membership to the Executive Board, provided the person so proposed shall have signed an application to become a member.

*Section 5th.* A vote of two-thirds of the members present shall be required to elect said candidate. Any person thus elected, shall, upon the payment of two dollars and signing the Constitution within two months, receive a certificate of membership.

*Section 6th.* Any member found guilty of improper conduct may be expelled by a vote of two-thirds of members present at any annual meeting.

## ARTICLE III.

*Section 1st.* The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Board, composed of six members, who shall be elected annually.

*Section 2d.* All the above-named officers shall be elected by ballot at the Annual Meeting, and shall enter at once upon their duties, holding the same for one year following said election, and until their successors shall have entered upon the discharge of their duties.

*Section 3d.* Should a vacancy occur in any of the offices, the Executive Board shall have power to fill the same until the time of the next Annual Election.



*Section 4th.* It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Association, and preserve, in strict exercises, the rules established by Parliamentary usage. He shall nominate all special committees, except a majority of the members present direct otherwise. He shall present at each Annual Meeting a report of the operations of the Association during the year, with such information relating to its condition and prospects, together with such suggestions for its future government as may seem to him proper.

*Section 5th.* In case of the temporary absence or inability of the President, his duties shall devolve on the Vice-Presidents, in the order of their election.

*Section 6th.* The Recording Secretary shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of all meetings of the Association, and carefully preserve and file all reports, essays and papers of every description received by the Association, and furnish such copies or extracts as may be required for publication. He shall furnish the Chairman of every special committee with a list of its members, and a draft of the business submitted, and shall notify every member of his election, also the time and place of each annual meeting.

*Section 7th.* The Corresponding Secretary shall, under the direction of the Executive Board, conduct all the correspondence of the Association. He shall keep copies of all letters written by him, relating to the affairs of the Association, and files of all received by him in reference to its concerns.

*Section 8th.* The Treasurer shall collect all monies due the Association, and shall issue the Certificate of Membership. He shall pay no monies unless by order of the Executive Board, countersigned by the President; and shall keep a full and correct account of his transactions, and report to the Board when required, and to the Association at its Annual Meeting.

*Section 9th.* The Executive Board shall take general supervision of the Association during its recess, and shall meet on the second Thursday in January, March, May, July, September and November.

## ARTICLE IV.

*Section 1st.* The first session of the Annual Meeting of the Association shall be held on the evening previous to the commencement day, and the second session on commencement day.

*Section 2d.* At the opening of each Annual Meeting, the President shall call the meeting to order, and preside until after the election of officers.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary, the President shall appoint a Secretary *pro tem*.

## ARTICLE V.

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any Annual Meeting, provided such alterations or amendments shall have been proposed through the Executive Board, at least two months previously.

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BY-LAWS.

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The order of Business at the first session of each Annual Meeting, shall be :—

1st. Calling the Roll.

2d. Reading the minutes of the last Annual Meeting.

3d. Reading the minutes of Executive Board for the past year.

4th. Reading of the President's Annual Report, and the proper action thereon.

5th. Election of members by ballot.

6th. Appointment of a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, said committee to consist of one from each class represented, and to report at the opening of the next session.

7th. The Treasurer's Report shall be next in order.

After the first session the order of business shall be as follows :—

Reading of the minutes of the previous Session.

Report of the Committee on Nominations.

Election of Officers.

Installation of Officers.

Reading of Correspondence from absent members.

Voluntary Essays or Reports on Scientific Subjects.

Exhibition of Specimens and discussion of matters connected with the profession.

Reports of Committees.

Unfinished Business.

New Business.

Adjournment.

The Officers of the Association shall be the officers of the Executive Board.

Five members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Board.

Special meetings of the Executive Board may be called by the President at the request of any three members in writing.

Order of Business :

Roll called.

Reading minutes of the last meeting.

Reports of Committees.

Unfinished Business.

New Business.

Adjournment.



# LIST OF MEMBERS,

WITH THE DATE OF THEIR GRADUATION.

Deceased members, as far as known, in italics.

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|                                      |      |                                 |      |
|--------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|------|
| Charles H. Dingee.....               | 1826 | Stephen Procter.....            | 1834 |
| William Sharpe.....                  | 1826 | Ambrose Smith .....             | 1834 |
| Charles McCormick.....               | 1826 | <i>Samuel Thompson</i> .....    | 1834 |
| Alexander Dawson.....                | 1827 | John H. Tilghman.....           | 1834 |
| George D. Coggeshall.....            | 1828 | David Trimble.....              | 1834 |
| John H. Dingee.....                  | 1828 | Joseph Trimble.....             | 1834 |
| Charles Hathwell.....                | 1828 | James Cockburn, Jr.....         | 1835 |
| John C. Allen.....                   | 1829 | <i>Jonathan Evans, Jr</i> ..... | 1835 |
| Joseph H. Brooks .....               | 1829 | James Hopkins.....              | 1835 |
| <i>Robeson Moore</i> .....           | 1829 | William R. Kitchen.....         | 1835 |
| Charles E. Pleasants.....            | 1829 | Clement J. Lee.....             | 1835 |
| Franklin R. Smith.....               | 1829 | Isaac J. Martin.....            | 1835 |
| Joseph Scattergood.....              | 1829 | A. J. Olmstead.....             | 1835 |
| <i>William R. Fisher</i> .....       | 1829 | Richard Price....               | 1835 |
| Edward Brooks.....                   | 1830 | Charles S. Shreeve ...          | 1835 |
| Charles D. Hendry .....              | 1830 | <i>Henry C. Blair</i> ....      | 1836 |
| Dillwyn Parrish.....                 | 1830 | John W. Simes, Jr.....          | 1836 |
| <i>Isaac Jones Smith</i> .....       | 1830 | Jos. M. Turner.....             | 1836 |
| <i>Richard M. Reeve</i> .....        | 1832 | John Goodyear....               | 1837 |
| John Bringham.....                   | 1832 | William L. Hasbrook.....        | 1837 |
| Samuel W. Brown.....                 | 1833 | Benj. F. Hekley.....            | 1837 |
| William P. Hansford.....             | 1833 | Thos. R. F. Mitchell.....       | 1837 |
| Edward Hopper.....                   | 1833 | Gustavus Ober.....              | 1837 |
| Thos. J. Husband.....                | 1833 | William Procter, Jr.....        | 1837 |
| Thos. H. Powers.....                 | 1833 | Jas. L. Elliott.....            | 1837 |
| Samuel Simes.....                    | 1833 | Robt. J. Kennedy.....           | 1837 |
| Joseph C. Turnpenny.....             | 1833 | Henry Brooks.....               | 1838 |
| Watson J. Welding.....               | 1833 | Thos. W. Harris.....            | 1838 |
| William B. Chapman.....              | 1834 | William E. Knight.....          | 1838 |
| <i>Augustine J. H. Duhamel</i> ..... | 1834 | Claudius B. Linn.....           | 1838 |
| William Ellis.....                   | 1834 | Robert B. Potts.....            | 1838 |
| Alfred Guillou.....                  | 1834 | Richard Rushton.....            | 1838 |

|                            |      |                              |      |
|----------------------------|------|------------------------------|------|
| Dickinson A. Woodruff..... | 1838 | Benjamin R. Smith.....       | 1846 |
| Henry W. Worthington.....  | 1838 | Charles F. Stoeve.....       | 1846 |
| Charles W. Simons.....     | 1838 | John A. Whartenby.....       | 1846 |
| Thomas Haines .....        | 1839 | Peter T. Wright.....         | 1846 |
| Thomas C. Hopkins.....     | 1839 | Charles Bullock.....         | 1847 |
| Walter Shinn.....          | 1839 | James H. Crew.....           | 1847 |
| William H. Corie.....      | 1840 | Evan T. Ellis.....           | 1847 |
| John Wyeth Douglass .....  | 1840 | T. Curtis C. Hughes .....    | 1847 |
| Albert S. Letchworth.....  | 1840 | Samuel Leaher.....           | 1847 |
| Benj. J. Ritter.....       | 1840 | John R. Lewis.....           | 1847 |
| J. Crawford Dawes.....     | 1841 | G. Graves Loudon.....        | 1847 |
| Caleb H. Needles.....      | 1841 | Charles S. Rush.....         | 1847 |
| Peter Babb.....            | 1842 | Alfred K. Sholl.....         | 1847 |
| William G. Baker.....      | 1842 | Alfred Lafayette Taylor..... | 1847 |
| William J. Carter.....     | 1842 | N. Spencer Thomas.....       | 1847 |
| Adolphe P. Grotjan.....    | 1842 | John R. Andrews.....         | 1848 |
| William J. Jenks.....      | 1842 | Samuel M. Bines.....         | 1848 |
| Edward Parrish .....       | 1842 | Charles M. Cornell.....      | 1848 |
| William H. Schively.....   | 1842 | Franklin C. Hill.....        | 1848 |
| Laurence Turnbull.....     | 1842 | James Laws, Jr.....          | 1848 |
| Samuel Wetherill.....      | 1842 | Charles A. Santos.....       | 1848 |
| Caverly Boyer.....         | 1843 | John A. Springer.....        | 1848 |
| Edward Donnelly.....       | 1843 | Edward Pollitt.....          | 1848 |
| Daniel S. Jones.....       | 1843 | George T. Wiggan.....        | 1848 |
| Joshua S. Jones.. ..       | 1843 | Charles M. Wilkins .....     | 1848 |
| Andrew McKim.....          | 1843 | Charles L. Bache.....        | 1849 |
| Robert C. Brodie.....      | 1844 | Samuel L. Oostill .....      | 1849 |
| Robert C. Davis.....       | 1844 | Charles Hartzell.....        | 1849 |
| Thomas Estlack.....        | 1844 | Samuel Hastings.....         | 1849 |
| George H. Mitchell.....    | 1844 | Wm. W. D. Livermore.....     | 1849 |
| Wm. St. Clair Nichols..... | 1844 | T. Morris Perot.....         | 1849 |
| Silas H. Wentz.....        | 1844 | Isaac W. Stokes.....         | 1849 |
| Thomas S. Wiegand .....    | 1844 | Avery Tobey.....             | 1849 |
| Jacob L. Smith.....        | 1844 | Edmund A. Crenshaw.....      | 1849 |
| Alfred B. Taylor.....      | 1844 | Oscar Steele.....            | 1849 |
| Thomas Leidy.....          | 1845 | James Stratton.....          | 1851 |
| Joseph A. McMakin.....     | 1845 | M. M. Selfridge.....         | 1852 |
| William N. Needles.....    | 1845 | William J. Watson.....       | 1853 |
| William B. Webb.....       | 1845 | Frederick Gutekunst.....     | 1853 |
| Caleb H. Keeney. ....      | 1845 | John F. Sheaff.....          | 1853 |
| Jacob L. Baker.....        | 1846 | Thomas H. Barr.....          | 1854 |
| John Dickson.....          | 1846 | J. L. Lemberger.....         | 1854 |
| Robert England.....        | 1846 | Henry Bower.....             | 1854 |
| Hiram C. Lee.....          | 1846 | Jas. L. Bispham .....        | 1854 |
| George W. Patrick ..       | 1846 | William C. Bakes.....        | 1855 |
| Robert M. Patterson.....   | 1846 | Jas. C. Leamy.....           | 1855 |
| Thomas J. Scott.....       | 1846 | Henry N. Rittenhouse.....    | 1855 |



|                           |      |                           |      |
|---------------------------|------|---------------------------|------|
| Edmund D. Lawall.....     | 1855 | Edward H. Buehler.....    | 1864 |
| Jas. A. Armstrong.....    | 1855 | H. C. Croft.....          | 1864 |
| J. Clarkson Griffith..... | 1855 | Albert E. Ebert.....      | 1864 |
| Chas. A. Bannvart.....    | 1855 | Hiram Gold.....           | 1864 |
| Jos. W. Bancroft.....     | 1855 | Henry B. Morris.....      | 1864 |
| Thomas Weaver.....        | 1856 | E. C. Jones.....          | 1864 |
| William Evans, Jr.....    | 1856 | S. Mason McCollin.....    | 1864 |
| William R. Warner.....    | 1856 | Alfred W. Newton.....     | 1864 |
| Ferris Bringhurst.....    | 1857 | Joseph E. Moore.....      | 1864 |
| James R. Mercein.....     | 1857 | George E. Jeannot.....    | 1864 |
| George Blinkhorn.....     | 1857 | J. H. C. Simes.....       | 1864 |
| Samuel Campbell.....      | 1857 | Archibald C. McElroy..... | 1864 |
| F. V. Heydenrich.....     | 1858 | Samuel T. Jones.....      | 1864 |
| Charles L. Eberle.....    | 1859 | Andrew Blair.....         | 1865 |
| Henry T. Geyer.....       | 1859 | Augustus P. Blomer.....   | 1865 |
| Chas. L. Jefferson.....   | 1859 | George A. Gross.....      | 1865 |
| Charles G. Dodson.....    | 1859 | Marx M. Heller.....       | 1865 |
| William G. Parrish.....   | 1860 | John F. Hillary.....      | 1865 |
| J. P. Bolton.....         | 1860 | Milton Huber.....         | 1865 |
| Geo. A. Newman.....       | 1860 | Francis Keen.....         | 1865 |
| John W. Boyd.....         | 1860 | Charles W. Kennedy.....   | 1865 |
| Frederick Brown ..        | 1861 | John B. Lindsay.....      | 1865 |
| J. M. Stoever.....        | 1861 | James P. Milner.....      | 1865 |
| J. M. Abernethy.....      | 1861 | Americus H. Moser.....    | 1865 |
| E. Heydenrich.....        | 1861 | James B. McElroy.....     | 1865 |
| Elam Rhoads.....          | 1861 | Frederick C. Orth ..      | 1865 |
| Albert P. Brown.....      | 1862 | David Preston.....        | 1865 |
| C. Lewis Diehl.....       | 1862 | J. W. Rank.....           | 1865 |
| Henry H. Jacobs.....      | 1862 | Wm. H. Rinker.....        | 1865 |
| Henry Blithe.....         | 1862 | Chas. E. Rubincam.....    | 1865 |
| Henry W. Leslie.....      | 1862 | Wilson B. Smith.....      | 1865 |
| Adolph W. Miller.....     | 1862 | Edmund Vogelbach.....     | 1865 |
| H. T. Peck.....           | 1862 | John Thomas Walker.....   | 1866 |
| Richard M. Shoemaker..... | 1862 | James White.....          | 1865 |
| Jacob Senneff.....        | 1862 | Edward Wendel.....        | 1865 |
| Bennett L. Smedley.....   | 1862 | Frederick Wendel.....     | 1865 |
| D. L. Witmer.....         | 1862 | William E. Allen.....     | 1866 |
| H. Walter Mullen.....     | 1862 | Frank M. Barnitz.....     | 1866 |
| W. H. Naulty.....         | 1862 | Henry C. Blair.....       | 1866 |
| George W. Eldridge.....   | 1863 | Hugh Campbell.....        | 1866 |
| Geo. M. Hambright.....    | 1863 | William W. Kneeshaw.....  | 1866 |
| Joseph C. Kirkbride.....  | 1863 | William R. Laird.....     | 1866 |
| William McIntyre.....     | 1863 | Robert C. Lippincott..... | 1866 |
| Alfred Mellor.....        | 1863 | William C. McPike.....    | 1866 |
| T. C. Murray.....         | 1863 | Philip Milleman.....      | 1866 |
| Earl P. Rohrer.....       | 1863 | John A. Milliac.....      | 1866 |
| Edwin Tomlinson.....      | 1863 | Thomas M. Newbold.....    | 1866 |

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|-----------------------|------|----------------------------|------|
| John S. Newton.....   | 1866 | Benjamin Shoemaker Jr..... | 1866 |
| Emlen Painter.....    | 1866 | Charles Shoemaker .....    | 1866 |
| Charles W. Riley..... | 1866 | William H. Simson.....     | 1866 |
| H. H. Ross.....       | 1866 | Joseph A. Souder.....      | 1866 |
| L. E. Sayre.....      | 1866 | Louis Strehl.....          | 1866 |
| Allen Shoemaker.....  | 1866 | Thomas A. Walker.....      | 1866 |

Applications for membership should be addressed to the Secretary,

WILLIAM C. BAKES,  
800 Arch St., Philada.